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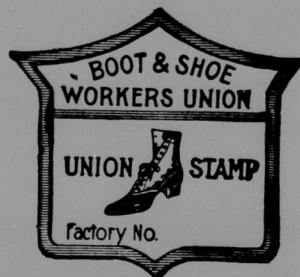
LEADING ARTICLES—April 24, 1914.

THE TORRENS LAND LAW.  
NOLAN MAKES WINNING FIGHT.  
GOMPERS ON DOWN AND OUTS.  
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.  
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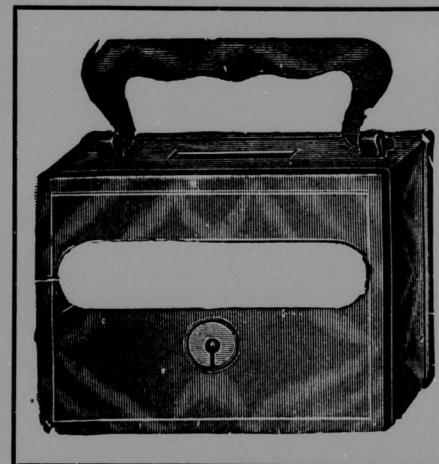
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1914.

No. 11

## THE TORRENS LAND LAW

The Torrens system of registering and transferring by certificates all titles to real property was first introduced in this State by the Legislature of 1897. Contrary to expectations, it failed of general use among the people for whose benefit it was proposed. In San Francisco only five certificates have been issued since the law was first enacted, and in Los Angeles County with an average of 13,000 transfers yearly, the number of certificates issued is not much more numerous. As for the rest of the State local authorities would perhaps not know what to do with an application or certificate proffered under the Torrens law.

The friends of the Torrens system, and they are legion, submitted an amended law under the initiative. At the time the petition was being circulated for signatures the Labor Council was asked to indorse it, but it refused to take any such action on the recommendation of its legislative committee. Said committee took pains to inform itself on the chief arguments for and against the system, and following are some of the points brought out in that discussion.

At the time Australia invented the certificate system of conveying titles to land, it had no general system of recording legal documents like we have in this State. Hence, it is easy to understand that much of the satisfaction and praise due to the introduction of the Torrens system there is not altogether due to the system itself but rather to the fact that it was the first attempt to record titles so that the muniments of the title did not repose merely in the owner's private trunk, but could in case of loss be supplied from public records. From the beginning we have had in this State an excellent recordation system, and as long as it is possible with accuracy and reasonable dispatch to deduce titles from the public records, it will be practically impossible to establish any other system so long as all your neighbors and those with whom everybody is likely to do business use one and the same system.

In Australia the Torrens system was made compulsory, everybody who wanted a record title, had to use that system. In a few places in Great Britain and in the British possessions, the system is also compulsory, and these are also the only places where it is considered a success. Wherever it is voluntary, it has failed.

We all know that constitutional and institutional provisions in the United States, as compared with England and its possessions, are entirely different. You cannot transplant an Australian or British act to an American State and expect it to become operative either legally or practically, unless the American conditions be made to fit in. Our experience with the compensation acts of the thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions should convince any doubting person that you cannot copy a law from one country and make it fit in exactly with your own conditions and laws. You cannot do so with a simple city ordinance for muzzling dogs, much less when introducing a general system of recording and effecting transfers of real property titles. The laws of real property are peculiar to each country, to each state.

In the past and the present we record titles under the names of the owners and the persons who have claims or dealings concerning a certain piece of land. Under the Torrens system, you do not index titles under the names of persons, but each piece of land is indexed by itself. All future dealings affecting that land are kept indexed thereunder, and the names of the persons affected are inscribed on such index pointing to the different documents where the dealings are to be found.

When a person files an application to register his land under the Torrens law, he commences a judicial proceeding in the nature of an action to quiet title. He is required to show by abstracts of title, deeds, and other evidence the exact condition in which his title stands, and must enumerate all mortgages, liens, claims, demands and contracts to which it is subject. The decree of the court sets out the findings of the court on all these various points, and the registrar is thereby empowered to issue a certificate of title in duplicate showing the condition of the title resting in the owner as against the whole world. The original certificate is kept

by the registrar, and the duplicate by the owner. All subsequent dealings with regard to the land have to be indexed or noted, both on the original and the duplicate certificate. Transfers are made by noting same on these certificates and delivering the possession of the duplicate to the new owner. The original and the duplicate must correspond. These records require expert and quasi-judicial treatment at every step, involving great care and efficiency.

In addition to these features common to all Torrens acts, the amended law provides that an insurance fund be established to indemnify such persons as may be deprived of their rights or suffer loss through the mistake or negligence of the registrar or through fraud or other causes. To maintain said insurance fund, a fee of one tenth of one per cent is charged.

Bona fide holders who have paid a valuable consideration and are without notice of other claims, like in the law of negotiable instruments, cannot be deprived of their certificates of title under the Torrens system. In some respects, this is a good feature, in other respects it presents numerous opportunities for fraud.

With respect to the particular details of the Torrens law both before and after the pending amendments, this law is full of doubtful legal provisions.

The almost unsurmountable obstacle to the general use of the Torrens law in this State is that it contemplates a double system which from a practical point of view must bar any widespread resort thereto. Take any prospective buyer or seller of real property. Is it not reasonable to expect that the common way of doing business will be followed when it is unquestionably legal and effective to carry a deal through within a reasonable time? It has been erroneously claimed that a transfer under the Torrens act can be made at a moment's notice, and that it is speedier than under the present system. To refute this, it is only necessary to examine how the Torrens system works to the north of us, in British Columbia. A recent investigator says it takes days, and where transfers are numerous it takes just as much loss of time to do business under the Torrens law as under our system.

The element of cost does not cut much figure in favor of the Torrens law. The reason is that the best, most practical, and reliable mode of transferring a title will always be resorted to, regardless of the cost, as persons do not risk all they have on the mere chance of escaping a small fee.

It cost San Francisco at least four million dollars to restore its records under the McEnerney act. It has been estimated that a general move to place all the property of the State under the Torrens system could not be done for less than thirty million dollars, perhaps more. Besides, a general resort to the new system would clog our courts for years. Another financial item would be that instead of being generally self-supporting, our recorders' offices would require so many expert assistants, requiring high salaries, that the maintenance of those offices by reason of the adoption of this system would also increase.

It would exhaust many pages to enumerate the many objections to be found with the details of the law. All that is intended by this article is to impress every unprejudiced observer that the Torrens law is to be taken with a good deal of mental and practical reservation in regard to its supposed merits. In fact, the general consensus of opinion among all who really understand these matters is that the present system of recording titles may be improved and made both time-saving and cheap without resorting to the really cumbersome and uncertain Torrens system.

The suggestion so frequently made that the title insurance and abstract companies are the chief opponents to the law is well answered by saying that it is inconceivable that in San Francisco only five persons have had courage and ability enough to defy their sinister influences. To tell the whole truth, their occupation will not be destroyed by the introduction of the Torrens system and in addition there will have to be added a host of new experts to properly carry out the system.

**NOLAN MAKES WINNING FIGHT.**

That sweatshop conditions exist in the Post-office Department at Washington and that a speeding-up process has been adopted under which employees work at breakneck pace at piecework, was the charge made by Congressman John I. Nolan in the House of Representatives last week during consideration of an appropriation bill.

Congressman Nolan moved an amendment of the bill, striking out the objectionable clause, and after a long and spirited fight, won his point.

The same bill originally carried an increase of \$1000 in the salary of Charles A. Kram, the official who is responsible for the speeding-up system. The House decided to give Kram his raise.

The work which is now on a piecework basis is at tabulating machines. Although the work of the office has increased in the last few years, it is being operated at less expense in money to the government than formerly. The reason for this saving is thus given by a woman employed in the service.

The women are paid \$1.50 per thousand for perforating the cards with machines, but if an error is made three cents is deducted for each card, or twenty times as much as they are paid for an errorless card.

Nolan told the House that through the installation of the tabulating machines the government has effected an enormous saving in tabulating money orders and vouchers. "In addition to that," he declared, "the man who has charge of these machines admits that it is breaking down the health of these women. The employees who have been on the payroll of the government for a great many years and a number who were transferred from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were found to be not qualified to do this work. They have got to have young and strong women to stand the strain. The strain in some instances is something fierce. I think this government ought to be broad enough and big enough to treat its women employees decently."

Terrorism is said to prevail in the office in question, for complaints are risky things for sweatshop workers to indulge in. "Those women down there," said Nolan, "are so situated that they are in fear of losing their places. They say that if anybody goes in there and talks to an employee, and gets any information, that employee will lose her position."

"A regular hell on earth," is the way Representative Bryan of Washington characterized conditions. "Every principle that has heretofore been held dear to employees in the government, in the interest of emulation, of advancement, of merit, and reward is abandoned," he told the House.

Another provision in the bill which contained the piecework clause was to the effect that in the future when any vacancy occurs in departments where piecework is instituted, there shall be no promotions, the office thus vacated ceasing to exist and the money appropriated for it going into the piece rate business so as to extend its operation.

Government employees of this class are unorganized.

All our greatest men have been earnest advocates of peace. The very men who founded our liberties with the mailed hand detested and abhorred war as the most futile and the most ferocious of human follies. Franklin and Jefferson repeatedly denounced it—the one with all the energy of his rhetoric, the other with the lambent fire of his wit. But not our philosophers alone—our fighting men have seen at close quarters how hideous is the face of war. Washington said, "My first wish is to see this plague of mankind banished from the earth"; . . . The most famous utterance of General Grant—the one which will linger longest in the memories of men—was the prayer of his war-weary heart, "Let us have peace."—John Hay (1904).

**GOMPERS ON DOWN AND OUTS.**

While going down the street you meet a man you knew years before as one in the crowd in your trade. He is woe-begone. His clothes tell his story at a glance. His sad and careworn and perhaps pale and thin face confirms the story in detail. He is out of work. He most probably avoids you, though you were always on good terms with him, so far as you had anything to do with him, in the old days. You know he shrinks from your cheerful "How are you, old man?" "How goes it?" or "Where are you now?" He hates to explain. His very appearance is a confession that he has fallen behind-hand. He is averse to adding to it a verbal admission of failure. If you are moved to sympathize with him, however, and take him by the hand and try to pretend you don't see any difference in him he may give in and talk. He knows very well the pious lie you are acting, but passes it by without mention, feeling you are actuated by a friendly spirit.

What has happened to this man? He may try to think he is the same, as a human being and a workman, that he was when he fell out of his job. He is not. Far from it. He has gone backward and downward every day. He has lost in nerve, for he has seen how he is only one of the many down and out. He has lost the confidence he had in his knowledge of his trade, for in looking about him he has learned how methods have changed. He has lost in self-respect, for he feels every hour that men may speak of him as not having made good. He has lost flesh and even strength, for he has been economizing on his bodily sustenance.

When a man in this condition of mind and body finds a job, his difficulties in keeping up with the others on a force are almost insuperable. He balks at any task that is new to him, lacking self-confidence. He fears every day that a new lay-off may be awaiting him. He resents the foreman's eye, or a fellow-worker's show of help, or the silent sizing-up he knows he is getting from the crowd about him. He has the sensation that they are saying he has lost his hold. It is a question in his own mind whether he really ever can "come back" or catch on again.

It is a social truth that the first thing a man in such a plight needs is a kind of medicine. If he can be placed in circumstances in which he can be set firmly on his feet again he may stand upright and do good work the rest of his days. A new suit of clothes, a little feeding up, a helping hand at the right moment at his work, a good-natured bluffing in response to his irritable moods, an acknowledgment by those about him that hard luck is waiting at any and every man's door, the nerve reaction that ensues upon good stiff work and the re-establishment of the discipline of routine—with such medicine the worker who quailed in fear lest he might be relegated to the human scrap heap may become a man again.

But if his chance hangs off too long his fate is to "lay down." He is "gone." Somehow death often comes opportunely in such cases.

The real man having passed away, the poor body remains only to succumb, in its weakness, to one of the hundred forms of illness into which watchful death is ready to lead him.

How many good, honest men every one of us among the elders have seen passing through these sufferings, each a sacrifice to an imperfect civilization? On the other hand, as if to prove that the dead ones were so sacrificed, how many other men, just of about the same character, we have seen picking themselves up through finding a job in the nick of time, fully recovering their lost ground and living happily with their families thereafter a good, long lifetime!

Fellow union men, as you have read these lines have you not been reflecting, as have we, upon the fact that when your union was weak or lacking in out of work or other funds you saw a far

greater proportion of men going down and out in the struggle than since your union has become strong?

It has become helpful to its temporarily unfortunate members.

But tell us, you men among the unorganized, where can you look for help in your trade when you lose your job, fall sick, go wandering in search of work or need insurance of any kind against the misfortunes which the wage workers of your occupation must face in common?

When one thinks of the real agony one has gone through in consequence of false teaching, it makes human nature angry with the teachers who have added to the bitterness of life.—General Gordon.

It must be the change of the mind, not of the climate, that will remove the heaviness of the heart.—Seneca.

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**STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

At the meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, held in this city Sunday, April 12th, a large amount of business was handled. The following were present: President D. P. Haggerty, Vice-Presidents F. P. Lamoreux, T. J. Vitaich, H. J. Young, E. H. Hart, J. D. Baldwin, H. Bartley, Don Cameron, D. J. Gorman, James E. Hopkins, W. J. McQuillan, and Secretary Paul Scharrenberg. Excused: Vice-Presidents Jacob Beckel, Frank Belcher, F. C. Marsh and T. J. Moore.

After appropriately disposing of a large number of communications dealing with various subjects, the following matters were taken up:

A committee from the Public Ownership Association was admitted, and after explaining the objects of the organization, asked indorsement of the work. The request was complied with.

Robert F. Gallagher, author of the Gallagher-Marsh shorthand system, was admitted, and after explaining the merits of his books and the fact that they bear the Allied Printing Trades union label, requested that they be indorsed for the California public schools. The indorsement was given.

A committee from the striking Printing Pressmen and Assistants of San Francisco was then admitted, and requested that a circular letter be sent to the unions in California urging upon them to render financial assistance. On motion, the request was complied with.

Secretary reported that the Legislative Conference had been reorganized for the purpose of obtaining united action by all forces of labor in securing favorable legislation, question all candidates for the State Legislature and for Congress regarding their attitude upon labor measures, and to acquaint the people of California generally with the merits and demerits of the various constitutional amendments, referendum and initiative measures to be voted upon at the general election in November. On motion, the program outlined by the Legislative Conference was indorsed.

Secretary explained in detail what had been done to bring about peace and a lasting amalgamation of the Pacific District Council (of the so-called Reid-Murphy faction) with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The vice-presidents reported at length upon the status of the Pacific District Council unions in their respective districts. On motion, the subject matter was left in the hands of the president and secretary with instructions to discourage the movement which aims to continue dual organizations of electrical workers.

The committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that another conference had been held at the Sperry Flour Company's office in San Francisco on December 26, 1913. At this meeting Brothers Harrison and Godsil represented the Stockton Labor Council, the secretary and Vice-President Hopkins represented the State Federation. The company again offered the terms previously rejected by the Stockton Labor Council. Subsequent to the meeting Brothers Harrison and Godsil stated that they were undecided whether or not to accept the terms of settlement but stated that before submitting their report to the Stockton Labor Council the Federation's committee would be further advised. Under date of December 30th the information was received from the secretary of the Stockton Labor Council that the boycott had been removed by that Council after accepting the terms which the State Federation's committee had been able to secure in October, but which were then rejected by the Stockton Labor Council.

**Abolition of Poll Tax.**—Secretary stated that Lieutenant-Governor Wallace had appointed him to write the argument for the adoption of the initiative measure providing for the abolition of poll tax and other head taxes. The argument has

been prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State.

Secretary stated that in accordance with the action of the recent convention efforts had been made to bring about an adjustment of the controversy existing between the unions of the culinary crafts and the White Lunch Co. All efforts to bring about fair conditions in the cafeterias operated by said company proved unsuccessful. Recently the company has applied for a temporary restraining order in the Federal Court at San Francisco.

Vice-President Baldwin of Contra Costa County and the secretary reported at length upon the unsuccessful efforts to recall State Senator Owens. A statement showing the reasons for the failure of the recall has been prepared and published generally by the labor press in California. After some discussion, in which it was shown that the Senator had frequently libeled all who told the truth about his disgraceful record, the secretary was directed to request the district attorneys of Marin and Contra Costa counties to file a complaint against Senator Owens for criminal libel.

Vice-Presidents were directed to investigate the status of several delinquent unions and report not later than next meeting. The secretary submitted a list of thirty-three newly affiliated unions.

Attention was called to the fact that the State Federation is now liable for accidents to persons employed as organizers, etc. On motion, secretary was directed to secure rates from the management of the State Insurance Fund and submit same to the next meeting.

Upon request of the local Musicians' Union, secretary was directed to forward an invitation to the Des Moines convention of the American Federation of Musicians inviting them to hold their 1915 meeting in San Francisco.

The requests for organizers from various cities and a request from the Box Makers' Union of San Francisco for the services of Brother Dale, were considered in detail. The temporary appointment of Vice-President Belcher for organizing work in the South was confirmed, and Brother Belcher was directed to proceed to Bakersfield until further notice by the executive officers. The other requests for organizers were left in the hands of the president and secretary.

The weekly reports of Organizer Dale from December 15th to date were read and ordered filed. Brother Dale spent a portion of his time at Fort Bragg and other points in Mendocino County, San Rafael and points in Marin County, and is at present engaged in strengthening the movement in San Jose and Santa Clara County.

On motion, it was decided to transfer Brother Dale to Stockton as soon as the immediate work in San Jose is completed.

The financial report shows the organization to be in splendid condition.

**THEN, SCHOOLS ARE NEEDLESS.**

The opponents of the educational test in the pending immigration bill tell us that the illiterate alien is better raw material than the educated alien for a place in our citizenship.

If that be true, our schools are a great mistake.

We should not have in operation an influence so detrimental to good citizenship.

If the illiterate alien makes a desirable naturalized citizen, then the illiterate American will make a desirable native born citizen.

In the ballot box their ballots count exactly the same.

And if the opponents of the test are correct in their position, our schools are doing the rising generation of native born citizens an injustice. They should not have their good citizenship educated out of them, while to their fellow citizens who have brought their illiteracy with them falls the high honor and responsibility of preserving the republic.—Stockton "Record."

**A REQUEST FROM WASHINGTON.**

The Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union has appealed to organized labor throughout the country for a helping hand in an effort to have the wage scale for printers and bookbinders in the government printing office at Washington increased. It is suggested that the move can be furthered by unions and individuals writing to Congressmen and Senators requesting them to favor the recommendations of Public Printer Cornelius Ford in amending Senate bill 825 and House of Representatives bill 6539 to read as follows:

"That the wages of compositors and bookbinders now at 50 cents per hour be increased to 55 cents per hour; also that bookbinder machine operators be increased from 55 cents an hour to 60 cents per hour."

John B. Colpoys, secretary of the Central Labor Union, asks that any replies received from Senators or Representatives be sent to him.

**LONG DAY IS DESTRUCTIVE.**

As one of the arguments against the eight-hour movement of labor unions, a hostile magazine makes this point:

"Imagine Columbus limiting himself to eight hours, or suppose that George Washington had fought the British on an eight-hour-a-day schedule."

The magazine also shows that employers have grown rich only through long hours, and that the world's greatest thinkers and doers have worked regardless of hours. To all this we will agree.

But our opponents fail to catch this important difference:

Men will throw their life into a work that allows free play for brain power, aspiration and hope, while these same men will shrink at the treadmill drudgery found in shop, mill and mine.

Surely, it is a dull-witted person who can't distinguish between the architect who works, regardless of hours, over a set of plans, and the monotonous grind found in a cotton mill, eight hours a day, and the same in a machine shop or building a sewer.

There is a vast difference between soul-deadening work and labor that allows free scope for man's ingenuity and initiative.

Men will work for hours at the labor they love. In the trade union movement there are found men who have wrecked their lives and shattered their nerves because of the long hours and the incessant combat waged, regardless of the eight-hour, which they never think of any more than do men in other professions who want their minds to triumph. It is the lust of conquest—it is this force that makes progress possible.

In the shop men want eight hours to take part in this great intellectual battle. They resent being handcuffed to a machine ten or eleven hours a day. They abhor the drudgery and incessant toil always around the same narrow circle—the same movements which in time become mechanical, and which allow no place for sleeping forces, which, if developed, would allow man to rise to his full stature.

Man never objects to labor. It's a demand made by normal man. People go insane in penitentiaries if they are denied the right to work.

But the work that does not allow man's brain to expand is a curse. We are told "man was made in God's image and likeness." If that is the perfect man, how can he reach the standard of living by having his brain stultified by mechanical toil?

A shorter workday will solve this question.

It is idle to compare physical labor with intellectual effort.

The single snowflake—who cares for it? But a whole day of snowflakes—who does not care for that? Private opinion is weak, but public opinion is almost omnipotent.—Anon.

## International Newsletter

**Belgium**—The Belgian Trades Union Center received contributions for 121,759 members for the fourth quarter of 1913, as compared with 116,082 in the previous year, although the contribution for the transport workers are missing this time. The increase is chiefly attributable to the textile workers who have increased their membership from 14,400 to 21,500. The membership of the national center for the first three quarters of the past year was as follows: 133,048, 134,107 and 127,888 respectively. The metal workers fell from 30,800 to 26,500 from the second to the fourth quarter, partly as a result of the general strike. The movement as a whole negotiated the strike tolerably well, as may be seen from the above figures, especially having regard to the economic crisis which has prevailed.

**Croatia**—The Croatia-Slavonian Trades Union Congress takes place in Agram on the 12th and 13th of April. The chief matters to be dealt with are State workers' insurance, unemployment, the question of emigration and the general strike.

**Great Britain**—The combined committee of the British Labor Party and the trades unions decided to call an extraordinary congress for the purpose of taking steps to protect the "deported mine" from South Africa. The syndicalists demanded the general strike and a boycott of all goods from South Africa; such a proposition will hardly meet with much support as it would seem to do more harm than good. On the other hand it is possible that the chairman of the Labor Party and the Trades Unions Congress, Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., and A. Seddon as representatives of British labor will be sent to South Africa in order to personally place the protest of the organization before the government there, and at the same time render assistance to the trades union and political movement. The British federations of miners and railwaymen contemplate placing organizers and money at their disposal, as most of the leading trades unionists are still in prison.

**Italy**—The Roman trades unions conducted a successful two-days' general strike on March 9th and 10th against the conditions of the Roman hospital system, which have become an ever growing public scandal. There was no disorder in the town except at those points where the police, with the assistance of the military tried to suppress otherwise orderly meetings by force.

**New Zealand**—A fine of \$5000 has been inflicted on a trades union federation in New Zealand on account of the alleged insulting of a strike breakers' leader. This look very much like Germany or Russia.

**Russia**—The idea of an international women's congress has been received with acclamation in Russia. The question of a woman's congress was ventilated through propaganda for the first time last year, when meetings in connection therewith were also held. The way was cleared this year more than ever for the women's day, and the female workers looked forward to it with great eagerness as their day. Only St. Petersburg and Moscow entered the question at all as regards the meetings and the greater enterprises, as the police are too attentive in the province to allow of the convening of meetings. Unfortunately disputes entered into the preparations for this international, so that the work was not united and no agreement could be arrived at. The police did the rest. Meetings were only allowed with great restriction. On the day preceding the congress, on Saturday, improvised meetings were held in certain factories, and short speeches dealing with the women's conference were delivered. Numerous houses were searched and arrests were made at the beginning of the "red week" in Russia. Almost the whole of the offices and workers publishing trade union papers were visited by the police in St. Petersburg. The working men's

quarters were occupied by the police who patrolled the streets continuously during these days. In Moscow as well no meetings were allowed. The telegraphic reports from all parts of the country speak of houses being searched, arrests, etc.—the old, old story.

### LESS NIGHT WORK.

If the Palmer bill is enacted by Congress it will bring a reduction in the hours of work to those employees in the postal service who must labor between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. by computing such labor on the basis of forty-five minutes to the hour.

The bill was introduced by Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania at the request of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. Legislation of this character has long been advocated by the postal employees, but this is the first definite step toward its enactment. At present, night workers in the postal service, unlike those in other branches of the government, receive no wage differential or any recognition whatever that is accorded the day workers.

According to Thos. F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, who is enlisting support in Washington for the passage of the bill, the Palmer measure is one of the most important ever introduced affecting the post office clerks. "This measure means the conservation of the health and the strength of the clerks," he said, "and there can be nothing more important than that. It is the opinion of men in the service that night work shortens life at least ten years. Any reduction in night work, therefore, means the lengthening of the life of the workers."

"Inasmuch as the bulk of the distribution of mail is done after 6 p. m. in all the large post offices, the Palmer bill is designed to bring relief to the distributors—the men whose trained eyes and skilled hands must handle letters and parcels at lightning speed through the long hours of the night. To these men the eight-hour day is a misnomer because they must study distribution schemes after office hours and upon their own time. A six-hour tour of duty for night work, as is proposed by the Palmer bill, is merely recognition of the just principle that scheme study is office work and should be computed as such."

It is Mr. Flaherty's opinion that much of the present night work could be eliminated if the bulk mailings of circular and unimportant mail matter were better regulated. "The large mail order houses dump tons of mail into the offices at all hours of the night. Men are kept at work on this mail in an effort to clear it out of the way before the following day's rush of first class matter. If these bulk mailings were confined to the day time, it would mean better working hours and therefore greater efficiency to thousands of clerks."

"The efficiency of a mail distributor wanes after the sixth hour of night work. Daytime sleep in a great city, where most of these men live, is difficult and does not bring the recuperation needed to sustain strength and vitality. The Palmer bill, which would operate to eliminate unnecessary night work and reduce the hours of those performing the necessary work, is an economic necessity. From a humane standpoint its enactment is also to be urged. It will make for an improved service and a more healthful body of postal employees."

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.—Kelty.

The best recommendation I can have is my own talents and the fruits of my own labor; and what others will not do for me I will try to do for myself.—Audubon.

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## Children's Account

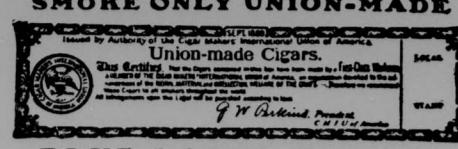
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**THE "MOVIES" AND THE EYES.**

The injurious effect on the eyes of the swiftly moving images of the cinematograph has been frequently discussed. It has been shown that a number of disorders of the eyes are caused by this form of entertainment. In Massachusetts a five-minute intermission is required between reels so as to lessen the eye-strain. One of the factors in cinematograph exhibitions which favor the development of eye fatigue is poor definition of the original negatives. This is greatly accentuated when the positives which are used are enormously magnified. The smaller the image in the eye, the longer the impression lasts and the more the eyes are tired, so that seats nearer the screen are less desirable than those more remote. There is less eye fatigue when sitting not closer than forty feet from the screen.

That the "movies" are a prolific source of eye-strain must have been recognized by many oculists, yet, with few exceptions, the attention of the public has not been directed to this important fact, while the victims themselves seldom suspect the cause of their trouble, although many of them suffer from an increase of symptoms even while witnessing the pictures. These symptoms usually consist of headache, vertigo, nausea and fatigue of the eyes, followed later by vomiting, sleeplessness and lack of energy. Physicians and public health officials have only recently realized the important part the picture theatres play in the welfare of the community from a health standpoint. Many theatre buildings are remodeled store-rooms with no facilities for ventilation. The air is breathed over and over and plenty of opportunity is afforded for contact between infected and non-infected, thereby facilitating the distribution of infectious diseases. In the United States there are over twenty-five thousand moving picture theatres at which there is an average attendance of over fifteen million spectators. This variety of eye-fatigue may be largely removed by wearing proper glasses; by patronizing only those places which have good films, proper manipulation and proper intervals of rest between the reels; by sitting at the right distance from the screen (no closer than forty feet) and by not overdoing attendance on these places of amusement.

It has been suggested that licenses be issued only to those proprietors of moving picture theatres who are willing to abide by the following rules: First, to operate the machine by a motor instead of by hand, to have an adjustable take-up or speed regulator and an automatic fire-shutter which renders more accurate the sequence of the individual images; second, to use the arc light with the direct current which is brighter and steadier than that with the indirect current; third, to have a proper screen, free from disagreeable and harmful glare. The so-called "mirror screen," consisting of a mirror glass with a frosted surface, seems to be one of the most desirable. Fourth, to use no reels which have been in use for over a month. Reels of an inferior quality or which have become scratched from much use give poor definition. Fifth, to allow at least three minutes intermission between the reels.

**THE RAT AND THE CAT.**

A Winsted, Conn., paper relates the following: "To the manifold troubles to which this town was subjected by the storm was added the annoyance caused by a rat which before daylight today crawled across the switchboard at the electric plant at the Winsted Gas Company and, becoming caught in the terminal tumblers, caused a short circuit, cutting off the current for several hours.

"A week ago a cat climbed a pole, got mixed up with the wires and caused a similar short circuit, leaving the town in darkness."

**PUBLIC OWNERSHIP ASSOCIATION.**

Many of the unions are beginning to realize the advantage of affiliating with the Public Ownership Association for the purpose of resisting any effort of the big corporations to undo that which has been accomplished, or to put over clever schemes to make a failure of what San Francisco has accomplished in the way of public ownership of her public utilities, or to hinder that which is now in the balance. If this can be accomplished by these corporations, and they can fasten the price of the failure upon the taxpayers, public ownership of public utilities will get an awful set back.

We are firmly convinced that nearly all the unions in San Francisco will soon be affiliated, as will all the improvement clubs and other civic bodies.

San Francisco needs her interest bearing utilities first, that such interest bearing utilities may absorb part of the expences of other needed improvements.

**HUMAN LIVES SACRIFICED.**

Reports from employers to the Industrial Accident Commission show that during the first three months of this year almost 10,000 workers have been injured or killed in the industries of this State. Approximately 9000 of these have been disabled but temporarily, while over 300 have been permanently disabled. Permanent disability includes such things as the loss of eyes, arms, legs and other parts of the human body. The most astounding part of the sad story is that there were over 120 workers killed during that short period of time, and approximately one-half of these left one or more persons dependent upon them.

This is altogether too heavy a toll of life and limb for California to bear in connection with the operation of her industries. It was to remedy such a situation and to relieve society from the disastrous results of this killing and maiming of workers that the workmen's compensation act was passed by the last Legislature. The most hopeful sign of the times, however, is that the Industrial Accident Commission states authoritatively that more than one-half of these accidents can be prevented by the installation of safety devices and by the education of employers and employees along the lines of safety in general.

Let us have "safety first," and eliminate this terrible death toll of industry.

**A PLEASING PROPHECY.**

"By the advancement of science of living, the teaching of preventive medicine to every one, the care of children's food, sanitation and proper food and clothing for adults, will almost double the span of life throughout the country in the next few decades," is the opinion of Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the Kansas board of health, who is further quoted: "In the last decade the life of man has been extended ten years by the advancement of science and the publicity given to preventive medicine and measures. In the next century it will not be unusual to see people 150 years old any more than at present we see them eighty years old. In three years Kansas spent thirty thousands dollars in a tuberculosis publicity campaign, and in that period the annual death rate from this disease was reduced 412 deaths each year. The work done had much to do with saving these 412 lives each year. In Rochester, N. Y., a baby campaign was conducted for one year and the deaths of babies were reduced 300 in that time, at a cost of \$6000."

We are living in the age of a great regeneration. There is hardly a man in whose face I do not see some form of it. New hope is with us.—John Jay Chapman.

Children have more need of models than of critics.—"Progressive Teacher."

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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1914.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road  
Where the race of men go by;  
The men who are good and the men who are bad,  
As good and as bad as I.  
I would not sit in a scorner's seat,  
Nor hurl the cynic's ban;  
Let me live in a house by the side of the road  
And be a friend to man.

Bills for collecting "evidence" in such shape that the prosecution did not dare to use it have been held up by the Yuba County Board of Supervisors. The detectives will, therefore, be compelled to go into the courts at Marysville before they can collect their pay for persecuting the Durst hop pickers.

From the number of persons who have informed us during the past few years that they had quit smoking cigarettes we were of the opinion that the habit was on the decline, but, it seems, we were mistaken. In this country last year upwards of fourteen billion cigarettes were manufactured and smoked, an increase of more than three billions in twelve months.

David Goldstein, member of the Cigar Makers' Union and former Socialist candidate for Mayor of Boston, will deliver a lecture in Dreamland Pavilion, on "Socialism in Its Relation to Religion and the Christian Family," on Monday, April 27th. The lecture is under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, which organization is conducting a national campaign of education.

If, as a union man, you desire to feel that there is some permanence to your conditions you must demand the union label on your purchases. It is the safest, surest way to prevent the breaking down of the system of collective bargaining. It is the best way to build up the movement so that all may be protected against wrong and oppression. It is a simple matter requiring no great sacrifice.

The new Premier of Japan, Count Okuma, talks very much as though he believes that empire can coerce the United States into accepting Japanese immigration under such terms as he may dictate. The Japanese question should be settled peaceably, but the American people certainly will not be scared by the wild rantings of Japanese jingoes. They will do everything possible to maintain peace, but they will not allow any bully or bluffer to get away with the notion that he can take what he wants. This is our country and those who come here must come under such conditions as we deem just and proper and fair, and we will treat fairly with all, including Japan, but scaring us don't go.

# WHITHER GOEST THOU?

Are we to have a war with Mexico? President Wilson says we are not, that we are not going to fight the Mexican people, and that our misunderstanding is with "a man who calls himself President of Mexico, but whom the United States does not recognize as entitled to that right."

That sounds very well, and doubtless is the sincere expression of the President's hopes in the premises, but the United States does not recognize any man as President of Mexico, and really there is no one recognized by this government as having authority to speak for the Mexican people, therefore how are we to know whether we are quarreling with the Mexican people or with their enemies in the present controversy?

Up to two weeks ago every indication pointed to disappointment for the jingoes who were clamoring for intervention in Mexico. Then the conduct of an irresponsible fool brought on a crisis of serious moment in a few brief hours. A launch from the United States gunboat Dolphin, flying the American flag, and bearing the paymaster and a small detachment of marines, all in uniform, but unarmed, landed at Tampico for supplies. The crew were arrested, the flag taken from the boat, and the men marched through the streets of the town, and detained at the military barracks, but subsequently released. Rear Admiral Mayo, in command at Tampico, immediately demanded an apology, the punishment of the responsible Mexican officer, and the saluting of the American flag. The apology was made, and the offending officer placed under arrest, but General Zaragosa, commanding at Tampico, declined to fire the salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the flag. Huerta also apologized for the insult, but declined to order the salute. President Wilson thereupon ordered Rear Admiral Badger to proceed with a fleet and blockade Mexican ports.

Thus, it seems, we are to be forced into war in spite of ourselves, and where it will all end no one can tell. The complications that may arise are beyond the power of any man to foresee. There has never been a clash of nations in the history of the earth where the end came in conformity with the plans of those who guided the actions of the contending armies, and it is not at all probable that this affair will furnish an exception to the rule.

Whether blood is to be spilled, or whether an adjustment that will satisfy American honor can be had without actual conflict is not now apparent. True, it looks as though there is to be a war, bitter and awful in its consequences. There is no way open for the United States to accept less than the salute in apology asked for, and the Mexican dictator seems to believe he has nothing to lose by the certain defeat that awaits him. Viewing the situation from this standpoint there remains nothing but war, and a war would open up tremendous possibilities. In such a contest thousands must be slaughtered and feelings engendered that would greatly assist the selfish clamor for annexation of Mexico, in part, or as a whole. This would also excite new suspicions and disturb conditions throughout Central and South America to such an extent that there is no telling where the thing must end.

And what are we, as a nation, to gain by it all, in prestige, power or influence? We fully realize there are times, with nations as with men, when dealing with selfishness, ignorance and prejudice, it is impossible to avoid, with honor, actual hostilities over matters that in the ordinary course of events could be settled satisfactorily in peace and harmony. In this instance we are of the opinion that certain interests on this side of the border, using hidden influences on the other, have brought about the present unfortunate condition of affairs in spite of the efforts of the President and his Cabinet to maintain a hands-off policy in the Mexican situation. And the object in view is profit both for the American howlers and the Mexican grafters who are at present trying to maintain an unlawful and unjust supremacy over the governmental affairs of the afflicted republic south of us. Their interests may not be identical, but both entertain the hope that the ultimate outcome may be favorable to them.

In any event, though the hands of the government must be upheld in the controversy thus provoked, the people may well pause to inquire of the President, "Whither goest thou and where is this thing to end? If it is to be war, what shall the settlement be, and what conditions are to prevail at its close?"

## Fluctuating Sentiments

Many a man spends his entire lifetime extricating himself from webs of his own weaving, but rarely does he blame himself for his difficulties. He generally attributes his troubles to outside sources and strives to overcome and remove imaginary rather than the real causes. It is just this that marks the difference between the wise man and the fool. The wise man sees clearly that he is himself at fault and straightway proceeds to correct the wrong instead of wasting his time and his energy in attempting to repair, like the fool, the imagined false conduct of others. The trade union movement is not free from such men, and they cause the movement no small amount of trouble through their blindness and unreasonable fault-finding. Look to yourself and your own organization for the cause of the difficulties which confront you and you will almost invariably discover them. Then begin your reforming at home.

Is it possible that Socialists are themselves discovering their lack of tolerance and their propensity to unreasonable criticism toward those who do not accept all of their theories? Lena Mayers, in an article in the New York "Call," has this to say: "But then, he should have known what to expect and undoubtedly he did. One does not have to attend many Socialist meetings before discovering, with a tremendous shock, that there exists in its ranks a bigotry and fetishism often outrivaling that of the most fanatical sect and in many respects with far more disastrous results. We, as a party, have yet to learn that no fact or theory is so thoroughly established but what it may not be found necessary to modify it or even completely discard it, in the light of a later truth. Instead of pooh-poohing every idea that threatens to disturb our mental peace, would it not be far more consistent with our teachings to foster a spirit of independent inquiry regardless of where it may lead?"

Discussing the rights and duties of man, Mazzini says: Rights no doubt exist; but when the rights of one individual happen to clash with those of another, how can we hope to reconcile and harmonize them, if we do not refer to something which is above all rights? . . . If the right to the greatest possible amount of happiness exists in all human beings, how are we to solve the question between the working man and the manufacturer? If the right to existence is the first inviolable right of every man, who shall demand the sacrifice of that existence for the benefit of other men? Will you demand it in the name of the country, of society, of the multitude, your brothers? What is their country to those who hold the theory I describe, if it be not the spot wherein their individual rights are most secure? What is society but an assemblage of men who have agreed to bring the power of the many in support of the rights of each? And you who for 50 years have been preaching to the individual that society is constituted for the purpose of securing to him the exercise of his rights, how can you ask him to sacrifice them all in favor of that society, and submit if need be, to ceaseless effort, to imprisonment or exile, for the sake of improving it? After having taught him by every means in your power that the end and aim of life is happiness, how can you expect him to sacrifice both happiness and life itself to free his country from foreign oppression, or produce some amelioration in the condition of a class to which he does not belong? After you have preached to him for years in the name of material interests, can you pretend that he shall see wealth and power within his own reach, and not stretch forth his hand to grasp them, even to the injury of his fellow-men?

## Wit at Random

**Friend**—When you were so near death's door were you not afraid to meet your God?  
**Convalescent**—Afraid to meet God! No, but I was afraid I might have to meet the devil.

"Are there enough lifeboats for all the passengers?"

"No."

"Are there life preservers for everybody?"

"No."

"Well, hasn't anything been done in preparation for shipwreck?"

"Well, the band has learned to play 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' in the dark."

**Wife**—George, where were you until such a late hour last night?

**Husband**—I had some very urgent business to attend to.

**Wife**—You must have been greatly absorbed in it. You hung your shoes on the rack and placed your hat under the bed.

**Husband**—Yes, absorbed. That's the proper word. I absorbed considerable.

"I took a long walk yesterday," said Boreman, as he collapsed into a seat at Busyman's desk.

"Take another, old man," suggested Busyman; "it'll do us both good."—"Puck."

A woman of fifty, made up to look about twenty-five years old, got aboard a street car at a crossing, to find every seat occupied. She stood for a moment and then, selecting a poorly dressed man about fifty-five years of age, she inquired: "Are there no gentlemen on this car?" "Indeed, I dunno," he replied, as he looked up and down. "If there ain't, and you are going clear through, I'll hunt up one for you at the end of the line."

A bashful boy, accompanied by his father, took a load of hay to town for the new minister. Just as they reached the minister's gate the load slipped off, burying the man beneath it. The boy hastened to the door to ask for help. When the minister answered his knock he began to explain about the mishap; but the cordial preacher cut him short by insisting that he come in and share their dinner—the upset load of hay could be attended to afterward. Not knowing how to refuse, the boy accepted the invitation. After the meal he pushed back his chair and looked at the minister appealingly.

"I—I guess I'll have to go and see about father, now," he stammered.

"Why, where is your father?" inquired the surprised minister.

"He's out there under the hay," replied the boy.

Past stall after stall went the rich merchant followed by a footman in smart livery.

"Ah, Mr. Fitzbrendon," said a really sweet and charming lady at one of the stalls, "and what are you going to buy? Dear old auntie and I are running this table, and we have home-made cakes, aprons, penwipers, and—"

"Yes," said F., "and I'll buy just one of each. But do you sell kisses at your stall?"

"Oh, certainly!" came the ready reply. "One guinea each."

"Right!" replied the autocrat. "Then I'll take a couple—and good measure, please!"

"Aunt," remarked the fair and dainty damsel, "forward, please! Two kisses for this gentleman!"

For a moment the man of means was nonplussed. Then he turned to his servitor.

"James," he said, coolly, "just take this purchase, please!"

## Miscellaneous

### EASY TO CRITICISE.

It is easy to sit in the sunshine  
 And talk to the man in the shade;  
 It is easy to float in a well-trimmed boat,  
 And point out the places to wade.

But once we pass into the shadows,  
 We murmur and fret and frown,  
 And our length from the bank, we shout for a  
 plank,  
 Or throw up our hands and go down.

It is easy to sit in a carriage  
 And counsel the man on foot;  
 But get down and walk and you'll change your  
 talk,  
 As you feel the peg in your boot.

It is easy to tell the toiler  
 How best he can carry his pack;  
 But not one can rate a burden's weight  
 Until it has been on his back.

The upcurled mouth of pleasure  
 Can preach of sorrow's worth;  
 But give it a sip, and a wryer lip  
 Was never made on earth.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it.—Emerson.

### HERE AND NOW.

By George Matthew Adams.

Here and Now are the Twin Words that ought to have a place in the home of every man and woman who wants to amount to Something "while the Sun shines." They ought to blaze out in letters of Fire before the eyes of every Human Being in every land.

Your Work is where you are, and the time to do it is Now.

Of course, what ought to be done right Now looks so much easier and simpler of achievement Tomorrow, or at some more convenient time. And the Job with some other concern or in some other city looks so much bigger and better. But you will never go wrong if you remember this—

Your Work is where you are, and the time to do it is Now.

Here—your tent is set. Here the ground is broken. Here you know just how to go at things—without loss and without worry. Here you can be Master, there you may be a poor Novice. Once you let the germ of "Overthere" get you, and soon you will be all broken out with one of the worst of human ailments—the Disease of "Nowhere."

Your Work is where you are, and the time to do it is Now.

This world is getting fuller of Happiness every day, because people are beginning to understand that Heaven is—Here and Now. And in the Business world, the idea of Efficiency is gaining by leaps and bounds because both Employer and Employee are learning the real meaning of Here and Now. If everybody—if You—would but catch the full Force and Power that these little words carry each Day would recede noiselessly and content to its Couch each Night.

Your Work is where you are, and the time to do it is Now.

Take hold upon these two little words at this very moment. Carry out their commands to the letter. Reap the rewards that are sure to give you—Here and Now.

**American Federation of Labor Letter****Teamsters Ask for More.**

At Utica, N. Y., four hundred teamsters employed by coal dealers, lumber companies and business houses are on strike for a higher wage rate. They are asking for minimums ranging from \$13 to \$15 a week, according to the class they come under.

**Electrotypers Raise Wages.**

The Electrotypers' Union of Baltimore has signed a two-years' agreement with employers. For the first year wages range from \$15 a week to \$27. The increases are \$2 and \$3 a week. For the second year a general advance of an additional dollar is agreed to.

**Favors Union Exemption.**

In speaking on the floor of the House during the Panama canal tolls question, Representative Quin of Mississippi said: "I am interested in the labor question, injected into this debate, and I am going to vote to exempt labor unions and farmers' unions from the application of the Anti-Trust law. Everybody knows these organizations are not trusts in restraint of trade."

**Raise Wages \$2 a Week.**

Stationary firemen employed in the breweries of Toronto have secured wage increases of \$2 a week, after several conferences with their employers. The steam engineers are now negotiating a new scale with the brewers. These workers have rejected one offer, but it is believed the differences will be satisfactorily settled.

**Opposing Sunday Trade.**

At Columbus, Ohio, the local Retail Grocers' Association has declared war on the grocer who keeps his place open on Sundays in violation of law. Leading grocers are favoring a proposal to close Wednesday afternoons, but they say those stores that keep open on Sunday must first be brought into line, and they propose invoking the State statutes.

**Will Take Up Wright Case.**

The judiciary committee of the House of Representatives has appointed a subcommittee to handle the impeachment charges against Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The members of this committee are Representatives McCoy, of New Jersey, Taggart of Kansas, and Nelson of Wisconsin, who will inquire into the claims made by a local banker as to the integrity and judicial fitness of the accused.

**Brewers Better Conditions.**

A three years' agreement has been signed by the Master Brewers' Association and the various unions of brewery workers in New York City. Wages have been advanced \$1 a week and the work day reduced one hour. A minimum wage of \$18 a week for brewers is now the rule, although the rates in many cases will be \$20 to \$24 a week. Increases have been awarded bottlers, drivers and helpers. The drivers will be allowed extra men on all power trucks, and the nine-hour day will be observed by those workers who are not brewers.

**Music Order Withdrawn.**

Col. Walke, commandant of the United States troops at Fort Screven, near Savannah, Ga., has notified the Savannah municipal authorities that he has withdrawn the order permitting the military band to furnish music in that city for concerts and convention entertainments, because of a protest to city officials by the Musicians' Union, which said that "the services of a government band without compensation tends to discourage rather than inspire the humble citizen who daily fights a battle for existence." Col. Walke de-

clines to allow the fort band to take part in any municipal affairs, and the city will be compelled to employ civilians for this work.

**To "White List" Hotels.**

The New York municipal health department is proposing a move that is dangerously near the boycott, favored by ordinary workingmen. The statement issued by the department, in announcing its "white list," has a familiar sound to organized workers, as it says, in part: "If you find the name of your favorite hotel, department store, or local tradesmen on the white list, you may feel certain you are patronizing an establishment anxious to safeguard the health of its patrons. Only those establishments whose employees have been recently vaccinated will be included in the list."

**Incorrect Statistics.**

Figures presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with the advance rate case shows the falsity of the railroads' plea that the increased cost of labor has added to their operating expenses. In 1898, on the Baltimore and Ohio lines, wages were 58 per cent of the transportation account. In 1913 wages were 54 per cent of the same account. The same figures hold good for the New York Central lines. In 1898, on the Pennsylvania lines, wages were 55 per cent of the transportation account. In 1913, wages were 49.5 per cent of the same account, which was the lowest figures ever reached on these lines.

**New Wage Law Invoked.**

The first ruling in Detroit under the new amendment to the wages act as passed by the last legislature was made in Justice DeGaw's court, and as a result Abe Coan received a judgment for over \$100 for one week's work, which he had contracted to do for \$10. The law declares that any employer who shall refuse to pay a workman for his services shall, upon being found guilty in a court of law, be compelled to pay, in addition to the wages due, 10 per cent of that amount per day for every day between the time the wage was due and the date the action is heard. Coan had \$10 due him from W. B. Lannin for a week's work. He declared Lannin had refused to pay him, March 18th. Justice DeGaw ruled in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

**Governor Lauds Unions.**

Declaring that labor unions are misunderstood and giving the organizations of working men and women credit for calling attention to wrong and securing the passage of remedial legislation, Governor Walsh of Massachusetts paid a glowing tribute to the trade union movement in an address before the Boston Central Labor Union. The chief executive said in part: "No man is fit to serve his fellow-men unless he is able to go outside himself and listen to the heart throbs of the millions who see nothing ahead but ceaseless toil. You believed that the health and welfare and prosperity of humanity was the chief thing in life. It was because you believed this and that the business of the government was to be concerned with the health and comfort of the working men and women and of the men and women of the future that you have been misunderstood. You can well look your fellow-citizens in the face and say, 'our movement aims to protect, defend and safeguard the life, health and prosperity of all the people of the commonwealth.' You can go a step farther and say that you seek to do it for those who cannot do it for themselves. No body of men in Massachusetts today has higher public service to perform than the one before me. The future of millions is in your keeping. In what way does your organization affect the government? It is to the credit of organized labor that you have attracted the attention of governments to the very fundamentals in government. You have called the attention of governments to the

only essentials of government. It is because you have done so that you have been criticised, have been called enemies of prosperity, because men have misjudged you. You believed that the health and welfare and prosperity of humanity was the chief thing. It was because you believed this and that the business of government was to be concerned with health and comfort of the working men and women, and of the men and women of the future, that you have been understood."

Life would never have been a problem if the workers of the world had been its thinkers, and it will lose its problems when they find their brains.—Peter E. Burrows.

Just in proportion as a government recognizes the individual and shields him in the exercise of his rights, in that proportion is it Godlike and glorious.—Garfield.

**WILLIAM R. HAGERTY****ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**

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**JEWELERS-OPTICIANS  
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**WE HAVE CONSOLIDATED  
OUR ENTIRE BUSINESS INTO**

**ONE BIG STORE**

**715 MARKET ST., Near Call Bldg.**

All Watch Repairing Warranted For Two Years

**ARE YOU INFORMED  
THAT THE MEMBERSHIP IN**

**Union Hospital Association**

**IS GROWING?**

**BETTER SERVICE THAN EVER**

**Office Phone  
Douglas 952  
Night Phone  
Franklin 4040**

**50c month**

**Sixth Floor  
Pantages  
Building**

**WHY PAY TAXES?**

(American Economic League.)

Of 400,000 people in Cincinnati only 54,000 pay taxes, according to the Cincinnati "Enquirer."

The "Enquirer" continues:

"There are about 350,000 residents who do not contribute anything for the upkeep of the government machinery, the operation of which means so much for their comfort and safety."

All of this is interesting if true. But if it is true, then the 54,000 ought to demand that the activities of government cease so that they might in common with the 350,000 be relieved of paying taxes. According to the "Enquirer," they would lose nothing by such a procedure. If the police force and fire department were dismissed, the streets no longer cleaned or kept in repair, the schools closed, and disorder allowed to prevail unchecked, the 54,000 could still draw as big an income as before in rents from the 350,000 non-property owning residents. That is, if the "Enquirer's" view of the situation is the correct one. For if these 350,000 "do not contribute anything for the upkeep of government," then the absence of government will not affect the ability of property owners to get rent out of them. Government could be abolished and the property-owning 54,000 could continue to get just as much rent out of the 350,000 for permitting them to live in Cincinnati as they can get now. Besides that, the 54,000 being exempt from taxation would have bigger net incomes. They could move to some place having government where they own no property, and enjoy exemption together with benefits of government.

The only trouble with the whole scheme is that the "Enquirer" did not tell the truth, as would be evident soon enough if its word were accepted and government abolished.

So far from being able to get as much rent as now from the "untaxed" 350,000, the property-owning 54,000 would find that they could get very little. There would begin an exodus from the city on the part of these "untaxed" ones and the 54,000 would find their rent rolls reduced to a far greater extent than their saving in taxes. They would receive a very practical object lesson in the fact that while they had imagined themselves to be "taxpayers" they had in fact been only tax collectors, and that the real taxpayers were and are the 350,000 whom the "Enquirer" falsely charges with failure to "contribute anything for the upkeep of government."

In the days of my youth I was greatly discouraged in my studies. Being aware of my ignorance, and doubting my own powers, I went one day to see a venerable old friend, Giovanni di Firenze. Having opened my heart to him, and told him I did not know what to do, and felt uncertain whether I ought not to give up my career and choose another, I implored him to give me his advice. He interrupted me, saying: "My son, do not waste your time in lamenting; but be thankful. You are on a better road to progress than you think. As long as you believed you knew a great deal, you did really know nothing; it was an immense gain to you to become aware of your ignorance—it was then and then only that you were beginning to know something. You now see with your own eyes the emptiness of your mind, which, owing to a false estimation of yourself, you were not able to discern. He who reaches the summit of a mountain discovers a thousand things which he did not see nor care to see from the plain, and he who walks into the sea only becomes aware of its great depth as he advances, and sees that he cannot go on further, unless he be borne along by a ship. You say that I advised you to enter upon your career, and I do not deny it; now it is my duty not only to advise you, but to compel you to persevere in it. God will help you. I am sure of it."—Petrarch.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, April 21, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfer withdrawn: Frank King, Local No. 12, Sacramento.

Admitted to membership from transfer: A. Rensch, Local No. 310, New York.

Transfer annulled: P. Santoeima, Local No. 20, Denver.

Members are notified to report engagements to the business representative promptly. Members failing to do so are subject to a fine of five dollars.

On account of the large amount of business handled by the board of directors it is necessary to hold two meetings a week, the regular Tuesday and a special one on Friday. It is the purpose of the board to hear as many of the cases as possible at the Friday meeting.

John Panella and N. Roesner have been appointed members of the examination committee.

Active preparations have been started by the general committee handling this year's celebration and reunion of the musicians, their families and friends, to be held at Shellmound Park, Thursday, July 16, 1914.

Sub-committees have been appointed and are taking a sincere interest in achieving greater results in featuring the concert and parade attractions which have made our outings such a success in the past.

The parade committee, through Mr. George W. Kittler, chairman, announces that we are going to have some big parade, and that the boys are all volunteering their services to do their part in making this feature a great success; also that he will be right at the front of the band all dressed up in his drum major regalia; he also promises to have 200 of the boys turn out in regulation uniforms to back him up. We can depend on George to make good.

**SAYS MOVE IS SIGNIFICANT.**

The "Globe" of Fall River, Mass., says the American Woolen Company has opened an export office in London, England, and has issued a statement to the trade in which it says: "The recent removal of the tariff on wool in the United States enables the company to offer its popular fabrics for use in all parts of the world on the most favorable terms."

"The Globe" makes this editorial comment: "Considering the gloomy prophecies of the woolen manufacturers of the effect the recent revision of the tariff would have on their industry whereby they would be compelled to compete in the home market with a deluge of foreign-made goods with which they said it would be flooded, the announcement that the American Woolen Co., known as the woolen trust, has concluded arrangements to invade the English market with its products, is interesting, to say the least. That is a surprising claim coming from the source it does. It is a confession that, after all, this tariff that was to wreak ruin to the woolen industry in this country, has actually been of such an advantage to it as to enable the American manufacturer, to quote the text of the announcement, to offer his products 'for use in all parts of the world on the most favorable terms.' Instead of being dismayed by the dread of foreign competition here, it would appear that the trust finds itself in a position to reverse conditions and throw down the gauge of battle to its foreign rivals in the latter's own preserves. Presumably this step is not being taken by the management of the American company without due deliberation and with a confident belief in the feasibility and success of the venture. It ought to give our standpat friends and the inventors of calamity scares and slogans an awful shock, however, and put them to their trumps to explain how such things can possibly be."

**ADAPTABILITY OF LINCOLN.**

In "The Every Day Life of Abraham Lincoln," F. F. Browne includes an amusing anecdote told by Admiral Porter about the President's short visit to the front in the latter part of March, 1865. Mr. Lincoln had changed his quarters from the River Queen to the Malvern, Admiral Porter's flagship, which was then lying in the James river, near City Point. Admiral Porter said:

"The Malvern was a small vessel with very poor cabin accommodations, and was not at all fitted to receive high personages. She was a captured blockade runner. I offered the President my bed, but he positively declined it, and chose to sleep in a small stateroom outside the cabin that my secretary occupied. It was only 6 feet long by 4½ feet wide—a very tiny place to hold the President of the United States; but Mr. Lincoln seemed pleased with it.

"When he came to breakfast the next morning, I asked how he had slept. 'I slept well,' he answered, 'but you can't put a long sword in a short scabbard. I was too long for that berth.' Then I remembered that he was over 6 feet 4 inches, and that the berth was only 6 feet! That day, while we were away from the ship, all the carpenters were put to work. They took down the stateroom partitions, and enlarged the room to 8 feet by 6½ feet. A mattress 4 feet wide was put in the new berth.

"Nothing was said to the President about the change in his quarters, but the next morning he came out of the room, smiling, and said: 'A miracle happened last night; I shrank 6 inches in length and about a foot sideways. I got somebody else's big pillow, and slept in a better bed than I had on the River Queen.' He enjoyed it greatly; but I think that if I had given him two fence rails to sleep on he would not have found fault. That was Abraham Lincoln in all things that related to his own comfort. He would never let you put yourself out for him under any circumstances."

**TO HOLD EXAMINATIONS.**

The California State Civil Service Commission is to hold examinations for janitors and watchmen.

Persons who wish to enter this examination should apply at once to the State Civil Service Commission, Sacramento. Applications should be properly executed and filed without delay with the Commission. Only those applications received on or before May 12, 1914, will be considered for this examination.

There is no communion possible among men who believe only in hearsay. The heart of each is lying dead; has no power of sympathy even with things—or he would believe them and not hearsays. No sympathy even with things; how much less with his fellow-men! He cannot unite with men; he is an archaic man. Only in a world of sincere men is unity possible—and there, in the long run, it is as good as certain.

For observe one thing, a thing too often left out of view, or rather altogether lost sight of in this controversy. That it is not necessary a man should himself have discovered the truth he is to believe in, and never so sincerely to believe in. A great man, we said, was always sincere, as the first condition of him. But a man need not be great in order to be sincere; that is not the necessity of nature and all time, but only of certain corrupt unfortunate epochs of time. A man can believe, and make his own, in the most genuine way, what he has received from another—and with boundless gratitude to that other! The merit of originality is not novelty; it is sincerity.—Thomas Carlyle.

Men are guided less by conscience than by glory; and yet the shortest way to glory is to be guided by conscience.—Henry Howe.

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 17, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President Gallagher excused; Delegate Riley appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Bindery Women—Miss Loretta Kane, vice Ella Wunderlich. Federal Employees—J. K. Johansen, D. S. Looney, vice H. W. Friedrich and A. W. Green resigned. Carriage Workers—J. A. Holland, vice Chas. Siskron. Glass Blowers—Bro. Lenallen, vice Geo. Pan-coast. Bill Posters—B. A. Brundage. Upholsterers—M. Kragan, vice J. Connell. Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24—Ed. Hensel, vice John Cassidy. Printing Pressmen—H. Borden, J. J. Norton, H. Tietjen, C. W. Radebold. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—From Congressmen Raker, Nolan, Kahn, Stephens and Knowland, in reference to protesting against the poll-tax legislation enacted in Alaska. From Congressmen Nolan and Kahn, in reference to convict-made goods. From International Molders' Union, relative to the erection of a tombstone in memory of Bro. Gunrey. From the A. F. of L., in reference to the jurisdictional dispute between the Boiler Makers and the Structural Iron Workers. From the Park Commissioners, granting permission to hold Labor Day celebration at the Stadium. Minutes of the California State Federation of Labor's Executive Council. From the Joint Strike Committee of Printing Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for donations. From Bill Posters' Union, in reference to organizations employing members of their union when distributing advertising matter. From the United Mine Workers, in reference to the arrest and imprisonment of Mother Jones.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Laundry Workers' Union, request for a boycott on the Phoenix Laundry, 710 York street. From Sign and Pictorial Writers' Union, stating that Pantages employs a non-union sign writer. From Waitresses' Union, copy of wage scale and agreement. From Bill Posters' Union, copy of wage scale and agreement. From Coopers' Union No. 47, Paragould, Ark., appeal for financial assistance.

Referred to Label Section—From the Union Label Trades Department, urging a demand for the Bakers' label. From the Labor Council of Grand Rapids, Mich., in reference to union-made furniture. From the Label Section, in reference to the employment of Chinese and Japanese in saloons. Request complied with and the chair appointed Bros. Bonson and Walsh to confer with the Knights of the Royal Arch in reference to same.

Communication from the Industrial Accident Commission, asking the Council to confirm the appointment of President Gallagher, Secretary O'Connell and Sarah S. Hagan to represent Council on an advisory committee; request granted.

The following resolutions were introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher, requesting the Board of Supervisors to provide in the coming budget for an additional woman industrial inspector; also for two male industrial inspectors:

"Whereas, Records of the Board of Health pertaining to the work of the woman industrial inspector show the following statistical results for the seven months from July, 1913, to January, 1914, inclusive, to-wit:

"1. Total number of premises inspected, 1601; of these, 372 were homes requesting permits for the boarding of children in compliance with the

provisions of Ordinance 1046, and 302 were tenement houses, making a total of 674 premises not falling under the classification for which the position of woman industrial inspector was created, thus reducing the actual number of industrial inspections for the seven months to 927.

"2. Number of premises found sanitary were 1103.

"3. Number of premises found insanitary were 497.

"4. Number of re-inspections, 378.

"5. Number of nuisances abated, 294; and

"Whereas, This Council recognizes the value and necessity for the additional non-industrial inspections assigned to the woman inspector, and also appreciates greatly the valuable results obtained in enforcing local and State sanitary regulations in industrial establishments employing women, it nevertheless considers the aforesaid employment of the industrial inspector in question to be in practical violation of the duties of such inspector, and rather detrimental to industrial inspection as such, in view of the undeniable fact that industrial establishments employing women are constantly increasing and at the rate of progress of inspection of such establishments in such a large territory, the original purpose of the creation of the position will be defeated; and

"Whereas, Foregoing records also show that food-producing establishments, particularly restaurants, present a higher percentage of unsanitary premises than any other class of establishments employing women, thus proving conclusively our contention that there is great need for the employment by the Board of Health of adequate number of industrial inspectors, both male and female; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby respectfully urges the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, to provide in the coming budget for an additional woman industrial inspector, and also reiterates its previous request for two male industrial inspectors; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to His Honor the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Health, and the Civil Service Commissioners."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Riggers and Stevedores—Donated \$500 to Pressmen. Pressmen—Still out and men standing firm. Cigar Makers—Requested unions when giving picnics to use union-made cigars. Cooks—Business improving; requested assistance in unionizing saloons. Retail Delivery Drivers—Reported Weinstein's unfair to their organization. Bartenders—Requested societies when giving affairs to employ members of said union. Carpenters No. 1640—Decided to pay arrearage to the Council. Bakers No. 24—Requested assistance in unionizing French bakeries. Alaska Fishermen—Have signed agreement for four years with Alaska Packers' Association.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended that the secretary be empowered to exchange old typewriter machines for a new one. On the wage scale and agreement of the Ship Drillers, the union was advised to get the endorsement of the A. F. of L. The request of Chauffeurs' Union for a boycott on the Woodlawn Stables, after a lengthy discussion, was referred to the officers of the Council for adjustment. Communication from Alameda Central Labor Council dealing with matter concerning Printers and Bookbinders was laid over one week, no committee appearing. Cooks' wage scale and agreement laid over one week, no committee appearing. Cooks' Helpers' wage scale and agreement was laid over, pending the endorsement of the international union. On the communication from the Civil Service Commission in reference to the jurisdiction between the Plumbers and Gas and Water Workers, committee recommends that the

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Largest Coast Outfitters  
For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



**Orpheum** O'Farrell Street bet.  
Pewell and Stockton  
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A BILL OF HEADLINERS.

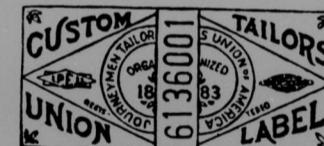
"NEPTUNE'S GARDEN OF LIVING STATUES" or "THE ENCHANTED POOL" with Carlo Casella and Lillian Lestora and Company of 20; MONITA FIVE in their mirthful Musical Melange; VAN HOVEN, "The Dippy Mad Magician"; THE RANDALLS; CROUCH & WELSH; HARRY GILFOIL; RUTH ROYE; Special Starline Feature ALICE EIS and BERT FRENCH in "Le Rouge et Noir" or "The Dance of Fortune."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays),  
10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

**YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better**

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**CAN'T BUST'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

secretary be instructed to furnish all data in connection with the dispute to the American Federation of Labor for adjustment. Bros. Gallagher and Maguire voting no, reserving the right to submit a minority report. Bro. Gallagher submitted his reasons for voting "no," which were read. Moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Amendment, that the matter be laid over for one week; amendment carried. Report of committee adopted as amended.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Receipts**—Photo Engravers, \$8; Molders, \$20; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Soda Water Wagon Drivers, \$4; Mailers, \$8; Web Pressmen, \$8; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Hoisting Engineers, \$24; Sailors, \$40; Alaska Fishermen, \$40; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Material Teamsters, \$24; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$24; Horseshoers, \$8; Gas and Water Workers, \$32; Garment Cutters, \$4; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Tailors, \$8; Musicians, \$32; Stereotypers, \$8; United Laborers, \$32; Garment Workers, \$20; Machine Hands, \$4; Carpenters No. 1082, \$20; Bill Posters, \$4; Blacksmiths, \$16; Plasterers, \$20; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$8; Leather Workers, \$8; Federal Employees, \$12; Carpenters No. 304, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$16; Tailors No. 400, \$8; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Carriage Workers, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$8; Label Section, \$7; donations to Pressmen, \$641.05; Wheatland Defense Fund, \$10; Martinez Fund, \$60. Total, \$1270.05.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$12; Stenographers, \$46; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Printing Pressmen, \$641.05; Label Section, \$7; Taxes, \$2.24; stationery, \$2.10; Miss Barkley, \$2.25; Martinez Defense League, \$260. Total, \$1037.64.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

#### LABEL SECTION.

##### Minutes of Regular Meeting Held April 15, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by President Benj. Schonhoff.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Communications**—From Housesmiths' Union No. 78, asking for assistance in placing its label on all work produced by them; referred to Agitation Committee.

**Bills**—Printing 1000 receipts, \$7; postage, expenses, etc., \$8.25.

**Reports of Unions**—Bill Posters—Reported that they have made an agreement with the Allied Printing Trades Council not to use their label on any poster not printed in strictly union shops. Glove Workers—Reported that there was only one inquiry for their label in the last two weeks. Bakers—Reported that the Homestead Baking Company has installed a machine to make bread, thereby throwing some of their members out of employment, and that said company is consolidating with the California Baking Company; union men and women are requested when buying bread to demand the union label on same. Cooks' Helpers—Reported that the boycott against the "White Lunch" lunch rooms is still on, asking organized labor not to patronize these places; they also reported that they have donated \$25 to the striking Press Feeders and \$10 to the Martinez Defense Fund.

**Reports of Committees**—Secretary reported that the S. F. Labor Council has indorsed and approved the resolution in regard to examining wearing apparel on jobs and in shops. Trustees reported favorably on bills and the same were ordered paid.

**Unfinished Business**—The motion laid over from last meeting to increase the salary of the secretary was tabled.

**New Business**—By motion a committee was appointed to visit the Knights of the Royal Arch in behalf of union-labeled cigars; the president and secretary were appointed to serve on that committee. Motion to recommend to the S. F. Labor Council to appoint a committee to visit the same body to do away with Asiatic labor; carried. Agitation Committee was instructed to find ways and means to arrange for a social dance in behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

#### PARDON PETITIONS.

A petition to pardon the twenty-two officers and members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is being circulated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, with the request that all trade unionists and progressive workingmen sign and forward them to the President of the United States. After the McNamara brothers had pleaded guilty these men were tried in the federal court in Indianapolis for conspiracy to cause further dynamite explosions, found guilty and sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary. The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the sentence. The petition reads as follows:

To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, urge Your Excellency to pardon Frank M. Ryan, Eugene A. Clancy, Michael J. Young, Frank C. Webb, Philip A. Cooley, John T. Butler, J. E. Munsey, John H. Barry, Peter I. Smith, Henry W. Legleitner, Ernest C. W. Basey, Paul J. Morris, William E. Reddin, Michael J. Hannan, Murray L. Pennell, Edward Smythe, George Anderson, Frank J. Higgins, Frank K. Painter, Fred J. Mooney, William Shupe, Michael J. Cunnane, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1. We believe that the above-named persons did not have a fair and impartial trial before Judge Anderson. We are more convinced of it because of the fact that a train was chartered for the conveyance of the men to the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary forty (40) days in advance of the verdict of the jury. After sentence was pronounced, Judge Anderson "railroaded" the men to the penitentiary without giving them an opportunity to apply for a supersedeas in the U. S. Court of Appeals. That court later granted a supersedeas and released the men on bail.

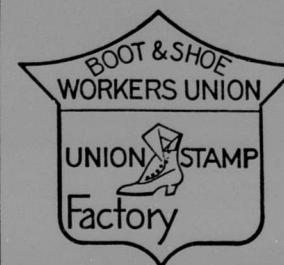
2. We believe in the innocence of the men. It was shown that the verdict of the jury was wrong, at least as to fourteen men, six of whom were granted new trials by the Court of Appeals, and eight men were released by Judge Anderson himself, and yet it was the same jury that convicted all of the defendants.

3. We believe that the verdict of the jury was due to inflammatory speeches and misconduct on the part of Judge Anderson and ex-United States District Attorney Miller.

4. We believe that the whole prosecution was and is an attempt to break up the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and to discredit organized labor generally.

The greatest trust between man and man is the trust of giving counsel. For in other confidences men commit the parts of life; their lands, their goods, their children, their credit, some particular affair; but to such as they make their counsellors, they commit the whole; by how much the more they are obliged to all faith and integrity. The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel.—Bacon.

## Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from  
the Store owned and  
controlled by members  
of Local 216, employed  
in the only Union Stamp  
Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES  
FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.  
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

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## Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding  
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
printing it is not a Union Concern.

## The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Incorporated 1868

Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of  
San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment  
of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets  
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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets . . . . .	\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash . . . . .	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	166,570.12
Number of Depositors . . . . .	64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Most people find it hard to keep  
in the house. It sure goes fast

## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Barten-  
der who waits on  
you wears one of these  
Buttons for the Cur-  
rent month.

# Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178.



APRIL, 1914

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
- \*\*Intertype Machines.
- +Monotype Machines.
- †Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
- (37) Altvater Printing Co.....48 Third
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
- (77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
- (7) \*Bairly, Jas. H Co.....1122-1124 Mission
- (82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
- (73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
- (196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
- (69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome
- (3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
- (220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
- (176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome
- (71) \*Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
- (87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
- (39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
- (22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
- (206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
- (157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
- (179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
- (18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 23rd Street
- (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
- (54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
- (146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
- (203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
- (92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
- (75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
- (40) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
- (190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
- (5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
- (127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
- (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
- (216) Hughes Press.....240 Polk
- (185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission
- (42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
- (124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom
- (168) \*\*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
- (50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
- (135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
- (23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
- (175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
- (95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
- (58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery
- (24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
- (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
- (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
- (79) McElvaine & Baer.....1182 Market
- (80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
- (55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
- (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
- (208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
- (43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
- (149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.
- (104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
- (187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
- (81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
- (110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....317 Front
- (143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
- (151) Regal Press.....820 Mission
- (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
- (30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
- (145) \*S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
- (84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
- (194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
- (67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
- (6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.....509 Sansome
- (15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
- (125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
- (29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
- (88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
- (63) \*Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
- (177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
- (138) Wagner Printing Co., N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
- (35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
- (38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
- (36) West End Press.....2385 California
- (147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
- (106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
- (44) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
- (51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
- (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
- (233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
- (231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....569 Sansome
- (225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
- (130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
- (110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....317 Front

- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
- (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
- (133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company....412-414 Mission
- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

## GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

## LITHOGRAPHIERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
- (235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

## MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

## NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
- (8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market
- (121) \*California Demokrat, Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (11) \*Call and Post, The.....Third and Market
- (40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
- (25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth
- (94) \*Journal of Commerce, Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
- (141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
- (57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
- (123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
- (61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
- (194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
- (67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
- (7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

## RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Wm.....16 Larkin

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Montgomery.
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
- (202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
- (209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

## UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:**  
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.

California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

San Francisco "Examiner."

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.

Southern Pacific Company.

United Cigar Stores.

Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At the union meeting on next Sunday a special order at 2:30 o'clock will be a motion to reconsider the action of the union taken at the March meeting in non-concurring in the recommendation of the executive committee relative to the 1 per cent assessment for the benefit of the striking pressmen and feeders. Nominations for local officers and I. T. U. delegates will occur immediately after initiation, which is a regular order for 3 o'clock. Under "Unfinished Business" will come further consideration of the report of the executive committee on the proposed amendments to the local constitution, by-laws and general laws.

Lee L. Stopple of the Pernau Bros. chapel was married April 17th to Miss Inez Weakley, daughter of O. P. Weakley, a member of Oakland Typographical Union. The young couple are spending a honeymoon trip in Sonoma county.

Elected president of No. 21 in 1912 and re-elected last year on the Progressive platform which includes a plank limiting the tenure of executive officers to two consecutive terms, Frank J. Bonnington announces that he will not be a candidate for the office of president in the coming election.

William H. Wenderoth, 51 years of age and for many years a member of No. 21, was accidentally asphyxiated last Monday night at his home, 1608 Scott street. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the funeral parlors of Suhr & Co., 2919 Mission street.

Daniel P. O'Connell, present first vice-president of No. 21, will be a candidate for president of the union at the May election. Mr. O'Connell is at present a member of the "Chronicle" chapel, but for many years was employed in various job offices in the city. During the trying times after the job strike of 1898 Mr. O'Connell served the union as chairman of one of the largest job chapels in the city, and did work that today is a credit and a monument to the organization.

The "war" with Huerta has been the occasion of sundry "extras" by both of the evening papers, and has resulted in a slightly increased demand for both hand men and operators on all of the papers.

Second Vice-President James V. Tonkin, who is a member of the James H. Barry chapel, has announced his candidacy for delegate to the 1914 convention of the I. T. U., which will be held next August at Providence, R. I.

"You'd hardly believe it," said an acute-minded and observant proofreader to me, "but even in so prosaic a work as a railway postal table one finds food for mirth." After which he showed me this line in his "take" of the work referred to: "Booz supplied by closed pouch from Livingston." Of course the entry was perfectly correct and simply meant how the mail from the town of Livingston was to be carried to the town of Booz; but on first sight it did look like an indication that Uncle Sam was supplying his railway postal clerks with anti-prohibition liquids.—Washington Trade Unionist.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

**J. J. O'Connor  
Florist**

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

Every theory must be judged, not only by its power of making grimaces at opposing theories, but also and chiefly by its own positive adequacy to the facts.—Bowne ("Studies in Theism.")

## DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Bear Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bear Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 216 and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Bon Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.  
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkmen—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Roesch Hall; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radobed, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Maers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3345 17th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 503—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguero, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

# UNION STAMPED SHOES For Work and for Dress Wear

The Largest Stock in the  
City to Select From  
Every Pair "Honest Made"

EVERY PAIR OF "HONEST QUALITY." EVERY PAIR  
GUARANTEED BY OUR 33 YEAR REPUTATION FOR  
"SQUARE DEALING" AND OUR "SMALL PROFIT PRICES"  
SAVES YOU FROM 50c to \$1.50 ON EACH PURCHASE

"IT WILL PAY YOU TO LET US SHOE YOU"



B. KATSCHINSKI

# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"  
825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET  
COMMERCIAL BLDG.  
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

## Personal and Local

The Doubleday-Page Company, which attempted to have the New York Allied Printing Trades Council prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, publishes four magazines, "The World's Work," "Country Life in America," "Garden Magazine" and "Short Stories." They also get out a series of books on "Nature Studies," and much fiction. Look out for such publications as they are all unfair to the allied printing trades.

State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin has closed up another employment agency for grafting. He says a very large number of laborers have been defrauded by the manager of the agency and a clerk of the Southern Pacific Company. The office was located in Sacramento under the management of J. H. Dischler. Commissioner McLaughlin says that such grafting must cease in this State at any cost.

The Laundry Workers' Union has unionized the Phoenix Laundry at 710 York street. Twenty-five candidates were initiated last meeting.

During the week the Bartenders' Union has paid in various benefits to members a total of \$85. The union has gone on record as opposed to the proposed Sunday-closing law.

Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8 is planning to hold its annual outing and family reunion at Grand Canyon Grove on Sunday, May 22d. It is planned to make the event the most enjoyable in the history of the union. Albert Hoffman is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

E. A. Brown, former business agent of the Machinists' Union, who is now an inspector for the Immigration and Housing Commission, reports that in his inspection of camps he has found some deplorable conditions existing. His manner of inspecting the camps has been a strenuous one and as a result he has lost several pounds in weight.

The drum corps of the Butchers' Union will give a picnic at Biggio's Park, Colma, on Sunday, May 3d.

A large crowd attended the opening and dance held in the new home of the carpenters on Valencia street last Saturday night, and the affair was enjoyed by all.

Lawrence Moss, an iron worker employed on the new City Hall, fell four stories from a girder Tuesday afternoon and sustained a fracture of the skull from which he may die. He was taken to the Central Emergency Hospital. Moss lives at 1365 Stevenson street.

Deputy Harry Gorman of the Labor Commissioner's office is in Bakersfield, where he is finding plenty to do in making employers observe the law, and he is doing it. Last week he compelled a big oil refinery to pay more than \$3000 in wages which had been held back from employees contrary to law.

Al C. Davis of the Janitors' Union is to take the field in an effort to more thoroughly organize the janitors of this city. He is of the opinion that good results can be obtained by thoroughly canvassing the field, and is therefore authorized by the union to proceed with the work.

Upon request of the Industrial Accident Commission the Labor Council has named Miss Sarah Hagan, Andrew J. Gallagher and Secretary O'Connell to serve on the committee on safety of the commission.

The sixty-first annual picnic of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union at Shell Mound Park Sunday was a social and financial success. The committee on arrangements consisted of John A. Mitchell, Edward Foley, J. J. Walsh, L. S. Ferus, H. Fitzpatrick, J. A. Gately, J. Reil, W. H. Aiken, J. Shaughnessy and E. Hamback.

The Labor Council has appointed a committee to aid the Label Section in eliminating Asiatic labor from places where liquor is sold.

Congressman John I. Nolan recommends that the Labor Council secure signatures to petitions for pardon of the men convicted at the so-called dynamite conspiracy trials at Indianapolis.

## OPPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces for next week one of the greatest bills in its history. "Neptune's Garden of Living Statues," an aquatic illusion designed on a scale never before attempted on the vaudeville stage, will be one of the headline attractions. William S. Morrell, its producer, has carefully constructed through a number of stage illusions a scene which for rare magnificence and appeal is without a rival. Posing in Neptune's garden of silence a number of nereids await the sound of the human voice which will break the enchantment which binds them as marble statues and restore them to their native element. The scene is of exquisite beauty and released from the spell by the voice of Don Martinez an adventurer, the mermaids gracefully dive to the depths of the placid pool at their feet. Prominent in it will be Carlo Casetta and Lillian Lestona in their weird and startling La Danse Dementia. The spectacle will also include 20 dancers, models, water nymphs and pantomimists. The Monita Five, consisting of three women and two men, are vocalists and instrumentalists of extraordinary ability. They style their act "Harmony at Home." Van Hoven, the "Dippy Mad Magician," through his efforts as a comedian prevents his illusions from being completed. The Randals, a man and woman dressed respectively as a cowboy and an Indian squaw, are unsurpassed as sharpshooters. That lively pair Rosa Crouch and George Welch will introduce a novel and entertaining turn consisting of singing, dancing, comedy and acrobatics. Another starline act will be Alice Eis and Bert French in the sensation "Le Rouge et Noir" or "The Dance of Fortune." The only holdovers will be Ruth Roye and Harry Gilfoil.

## TO APPEAL.

The Neal Publishing Company, through agreement with three members of the Election Commission, headed by Commissioner Cator, has framed up a test case as to the validity of the label on city printing and an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. The Election Commission, by a vote of three to two, voted to award a contract to the unfair Neal concern, then a resolution was drawn up providing for the label. It must be said, however, the resolution was presented solely as a test in favor of the Neal firm, and was not passed in good faith in the interest of union labor.

This man Cator will be worth remembering in the future in order that he may become a permanent Va-Cator.

Between simple and noble persons there is always a quick intelligence; they recognize at sight and meet on a better ground than the talents and skills they may chance to possess, namely, on sincerity and uprightness.—Emerson.

The defeats and disappointments of virtue bring with them no gloom or distress, for they do but serve to calm and enlighten our thoughts.—Maeterlinck.

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